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No. 1.

The War Office to Lieutenant-General the Honourable James Lindsay.

Sir,

24th March, 1870.

I AM directed by Mr. Secretary Cardwell to transmit, for your information and guidance, the inclosed copy of a letter from the Colonial Office, containing instructions on certain points connected with your mission to Canada. Mr. Cardwell desires me to request that you will report home your intended arrangements as soon as you are in a position to do so, in order that the proper instructions may be given to the Admiralty and other departments concerned.

I am, &c.

E. LUGARD.

Enclosure in No. 1.

The Colonial Office to the War Office.

(Extract.)

23rd March, 1870.

IT is possible that General Lindsay may be required by Sir John Young to send to the Red River Territory a detachment not exceeding 200 infantry and a small force of artillery, in company with a larger body of Canadians, to maintain order in that settlement during the process of its annexation to Canada.

The British Force should leave the Red River Territory at latest at the end of September, so as to embark for England during the season of 1870, unless they form part of a Regiment which is to remain in the Dominion.

General Lindsay will consult Sir J. Young with regard to the selection of the force itself, and of the officer who is to command it, on whose firmness, prudence, and judgment much may depend.

The selection of the officer will be still more important if, as is possible, the Canadian Government should desire him to act as the first Civil Lieutenant-Governor of the district.

General Lindsay will of course be responsible for all arrangements affecting the safety and health of the troops.

No. 2.

The War Office to Lieutenant-General the Honourable James Lindsay.

Sir,

24th March, 1870.

WITH reference to my letter of this day's date, enclosing copy of a letter of instructions for your guidance in your present mission to Canada, I am directed by Mr. Secretary Cardwell to add, with reference to so much of the letter from the Colonial Office as relates to a possible military expedition to the Red River Territory, that although Her Majesty's Government do not sanction or contemplate the detention of the troops in the Red River Settlement during the winter of 1870–71, yet it will be your duty, before the troops leave for it, to ascertain from the Canadian Government that precautions will be taken

sufficient in your judgment to ensure the practicability of housing and victualling them during that period, if, from any unforseen circumstances, that detention should take place.

You will, however, take care that in making these enquiries you do not hold out to the Dominion any hopes of the Imperial Government consenting to their being so kept.

I am, &c.
E. LUGARD.

No. 3.

The War Office to Lieutenant-General The Honourable James Lindsay.

Sir,

13th April, 1870.

I AM directed by Mr. Secretary Cardwell to transmit for your information the enclosed copy of a letter from Lieutenant-General Sir John Michel, with the enclosure to which it refers, containing his views on the military and political questions of sending British Troops with Canadian Militia to the Red River Settlement.

Mr. Cardwell desires me to add an expression of his confidence in your weighing very carefully all the difficulties to which such an expedition, as that referred to, would be exposed; and, in the event of its being decided upon by Her Majesty's Government, of your taking every possible precaution that the case will admit of to guard against those difficulties.

I am, &c.
E. LUGARD.

Inclosure 1 in No. 3.

Lieutenant-General Sir J. Michel to the War Office.

Sir,

Dorchester, 10*th April*, 1870.

IN compliance with the wishes of the Right Honourable the Minister of War, I herewith have the honour to forward a Memorandum in reference to a project of transporting British troops, in conjunction with Canadian Militia, to the Red River Settlement.

In forwarding such a memorandum, I must premise by saying that any data upon which such memorandum is grounded is anterior to the year 1867, at which time I was Administrator of the Government of Canada, and Commander-in-Chief; and I must request to be entirely irresponsible for any errors that may occur, from having no data to go upon since that period.

I may add that my attention in 1867 was strongly turned towards the subject of the capabilities of communication of the Red River with Fort Garry, from having personally examined the water route between Montreal and Lake Huron, and in connexion with this water route, the proposed routes from the head of Lake Superior to Fort Garry, so as to bring the Hudson Bay trade through British America.

I found that the exact same impediments, which rendered difficult my own progress from the Huron to Ottawa, exerted in a greater degree their influence between Thunder Bay and Fort Garry, and I then considered, in a national point of view, the possibility of conveying troops to Fort Garry—in case of necessity.

My letter, as Administrator of the Government, No. 30, of 22nd February, 1867, to Lord Carnarvon, with its inclosed memorandum, contained my views at that period, and I am not aware that there has been any alteration in the state of affairs, as therein described, to modify those views.

I have, &c.
J. MICHEL, *Lieut.-General.*

Enclosure 2 in No. 3.

MEMORANDUM on the Military and Political Question of sending British Troops, in conjunction with Canadian Militia, to the Red River Settlement.

Military Question.

1. THIS Memorandum takes for granted that the route proposed to be taken is that recommended by Mr. Dawson, C.E., in the year 1859, and laid down in the 28 pages of his printed Report.

2. It is premised that 1,000 men be sent fully equipped.

3. That the distance be not less than 500 miles. That of this, 28 miles of road has been constructed to Dog Lake, as such was ordered to be made under my Government in 1867.

It is possible also, that the route may have been rendered more practicable to the Savanne River, 38 miles, as sanctioned by me, as Administrator of the Government in 1867.

I shall, however, consider the starting post the Dog Lake, as I am not aware whether the route beyond has yet been improved.

4. I will first consider "a force moving by land with its impedimenta in canoes."

This would be the case, if it be known, that the banks of the rivers and lakes are so far practicable as to admit of an advance of, say five or six miles per day, rendering the journey of two or three months' duration. Of course the distance will be considerably increased where long stretches of lakes intervene.

5. The equipment of a force of 1,000 men, with the necessary number of paddlers, with every absolutely necessary military appurtenance (except artillery), namely, tents on the smallest scale, ammunition, 1,000 rounds per man, blankets and extra boots, medical comforts, and food for two months, would amount to at least 190 tons, and would probably be found eventually to reach nearer 200.

Weight of Equipment:—

Food ..	135
Tents ..	3
Ammunition ..	40
Blankets, &c. ..	12
	190

6. The ordinary 6-oar canoe would scarcely hold more, in a rapid stream, than one ton, in addition to its paddlers; and the size, of course, of the canoes, must be measured by the least depth of water to be passed, and the style of the rapids. Thus 190 canoes would be required.

Canoes.

It may be presumed that the ordinary Hudson Bay canoes are the best for the purpose that can be made.

Any increased size of canoe would then only increase the difficulty in portages, and require their greater frequency.

7. If my calculation be correct, each soldier would have to carry, in addition to his own burthen, over each portage about 290 lb., leaving for the paddlers, the canoes, their own things, and about 100 lb. each.

Weight to be carried over portages.

At one stretch there is a portage of 7 miles.

Of course the weight will be gradually reduced by consumption of food, and may be, in the first instance, decreased by a certain amount of potted provisions.

On the other hand the rate of advance may be greatly retarded by weather, or by difficulties of rock or marsh, which, if the latter be known before hand, must be thought of by an increased amount of food carried.

8. It appears to me, however, doubtful whether the troops can march throughout the whole route, as from the great extent of some of the unbroken reaches of water, it is unnatural to suppose that the Hudson Bay Company would ever have used the banks for traffic, therefore the difficulty is presented of men moving by a shore, perhaps never traversed since the days of Colonel Crofton and his small force—and then only partially—with friends on all sides, or at any rate, no foes.

In case it be known that there are impassable marshes, a greater number of canoes will be required as adjuncts, and a larger store of provisions.

If there were friends at Fort Garry, this might not signify, as they would prepare provisions for the Force at stages of the route.

9. The Force having arrived at the western extremity of Lake Plat, there is 91 miles of land carriage to Fort Garry.

If the country be not hostile, here all difficulties cease. But if hostile, there does not appear to be any power of conveying the impedimenta further; except that of dividing the Forces, leaving a portion to protect the depôt at Lake Plat, and moving by rapid marches to Fort Garry, the boatmen carrying provisions, &c.,—a proceeding more than inexpedient.

From Lake Plat to Fort Garry.

10. Still these difficulties may be overcome, and always supposing the country hostile, the Force, or two-thirds, arrives before Fort Garry with, say fifteen days' provisions; but as far as I have learnt, Fort Garry is not to be taken without artillery.

Before Fort Garry.

Nothing could, in the case supposed, justify the imprudence of such a step, except absolute starvation.

But I will even admit that the country has produced supplies: that there is a native element strong enough to keep up these supplies, and perhaps aid the British Force, and that the Fort has surrendered.

Then comes—

The Political Consideration.

From my knowledge of the general bent of feeling of Western America, I cannot but consider the military difficulty as nothing in comparison with the political.

At the Red River there must be now a large American element.

The vicinity of Pembina, the constantly encroaching advance of the Americans along that line; nearly the whole trade of the Red River passing through Pembina and St. Paul's, will render any demonstration on the part of the British jealously watched by the Americans, and it is hardly possible to conceive, that in case of any collision between the

British Troops and the inhabitants of the Red River, that American complications will not crop up.

It may be said that we advance as friends to settle the Government, which in fact means, upsetting the present *de facto* free State.

Will not the present Government of the Red River be rejoiced to receive the sympathy of American Minnesota?

Will not the Fenian element, which is enormously powerful, again rear its head?

Will not the American Government succumb to the love, as well as the electioneering necessity of popularity, by holding their hands in reference to Fenian or Minnesota sympathy, and by tacitly permitting aid to be sent to what is termed a free expression of the will of the people?

Will not the Alabama claims again come to the surface?

But let me suppose that the expedition be successful; that England establishes the rights of the Central Government, are we instantly to withdraw our handful of British?

If so, shall we not have so embittered the hostility of the Red River dominant party, that they will seize the first opportunity to again overthrow the Government, and by some manifesto of freedom, solicit the sympathy of America?

Or, on the other hand, are we to leave our small garrison of British at Fort Garry, an eventual prey to a discontented people, contrary to our declared principles?

In no case can we retire from the country without the permission of America.

No force can pass out of Lake Superior *at present*, without passing through the American canal of Sault St. Marie.

Is it too much to say that England is risking a disgrace for an apparently small cause?

If it be a pecuniary matter, England can better afford to pay her millions, than suffer a partial failure, much more, a disgrace.

I have, &c.

J. MICHEL, *Lieutenant-General.*

No. 4.

The War Office to Lieutenant-General The Honourable James Lindsay.

Sir,

28*th April*, 1870.

I AM directed by Mr. Secretary Cardwell to transmit for your information, and that of the expedition which may proceed to the Red River, the accompanying Maps (40 mounted and 40 unmounted) of that Territory and its approaches; and also 80 copies of a smaller Map, showing the last part of the route.

Eighty copies of notes upon the country, from Lake Superior to the Red River Settlement, and on the Settlement itself, are also forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.

E. LUGARD.

No. 5.

The War Office to Lieutenant-General The Honourable James Lindsay.

Sir,

30*th April*, 1870.

WITH reference to my letter of the 13th instant, transmitting copy of a Memorandum by Lieutenant-General Sir John Michel, containing his views upon the projected Expedition to the Red River Territory, I am directed by Mr. Secretary Cardwell to enclose for your information an extract of a further letter which has been received from Sir John Michel upon the subject, together with a copy of the Memorandum to which it refers.

I am, &c.

E. LUGARD.

Inclosure 1 in No. 5.

EXTRACT of a private Letter from Lieutenant-General Sir John Michel, dated 27th April, 1870.

IN reference to the idea of total canoe transport, I send for your own information, when again the matter is spoken of at the War Office, a short Memorandum.

I am very anxious that our War Office should be as clear of this reckless expedition as circumstances will now admit.

If the whole expedition arrives triumphantly at Fort Garry, still, should any American complication crop up (which I deem a certainty), and the American Government should be unable to prevent, or should tacitly permit Fenian interference, I do not see how the expedition can return through the Sault St. Maria into Lake Huron. I feel sure that British bayonets beyond the Superior will raise the now dormant dislike of Republican America.

It must always be borne in mind that at Fort Garry you are in a trap, from whence, in case of any difficulty on the part of the United States, you can only escape by Hudson's Bay, of which the waters are only open six weeks in the year, and then only with a perfectly friendly free State in your rear.

They are going (I believe) to send in command the best officer for the purpose that I know of (Colonel Wolseley).

Whatever can be done by energy, foresight, good sense and judgment, and from having the perfect confidence of his troops, will be done by him.

Inclosure 2 in No. 5.

MEMORANDUM on the subject of Conveying Troops to the Red River Territory by water.

Dorchester, 27th April, 1870.

IN reference to conveying troops by water to the Red River Territory in a larger description of canoe than that in use by the Hudson Bay Company, for transit through rapids and by portages, I have dealt shortly with that idea in the sixth paragraph of my Memorandum of the 10th April.

I may add, that I do not believe that canoes of greater size, and therefore drawing more water, can be employed.

2. If such be the case, and troops are to be conveyed by water, the number of canoes must be enormously increased.

When all stores are removed, I do not conceive that each canoe will carry more than five men, with their arms, &c.

3. The calculation, then, would stand thus:—

	Canoes.
Original estimate of number of canoes	200
Reduce supply of food (one month)	67
	133
Add canoes for 1000 men	200
Ditto for food for a portion of the fresh supply of paddlers ..	30
Total	363

Thus the transport across the portages would be enormously increased.

In any calculation that has yet been made by me, there has been no extra supply of canoes for cases of severe illness, or for extra supply of food to replace losses in the rapids.

4. If, on the other hand, it may be found necessary, or deemed desirable, from want of sufficient paddlers to reduce the number of canoes, and that men should be moved in two or three trips between the portages, then the time taken up and the necessary supply of food will be proportionately increased.

5. On the whole, therefore, I am not of opinion that troops proceeding by water would gain very considerably in time, whilst the danger of casualties in the smaller rapids, which would be passed in boats, would be considerable.

J. MICHEL, *Lieutenant-General.*

No. 6.

Telegram from Lieutenant-General the Honourable James Lindsay (Received April 28, 1870).

Ottawa, 28th April, 1870.

FOR military reasons, and to leave garrisons at Fort Francis and Fort William, I request authority to send 350 of the 60th Regiment instead of 200. I have arranged with Canadian Government that all extra expenses of more than 250 Regulars shall be borne by Canada.

I propose to give free rations and no [?] working pay, about sixpence per man per day, also extra kit necessary for this service, about fifty shillings.

No. 7.

The War Office to Lieutenant-General the Honourable James Lindsay (Telegram sent 2nd May, 1870).

IF the Expedition shall eventually be determined upon there will be no objection to your sending the additional number you propose of the 60th Regiment, all extra expenses being paid by Canada.

No. 8.

Lieutenant-General the Honourable James Lindsay to the War Office.

Sir,

Montreal, 15th April, 1870.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that I have been to Ottawa and seen the Governor-General.

The Delegates from Red River had not arrived when I left, on the 11th April, and His Excellency was not in a position therefore to say whether he would require troops to go to that settlement or not.

I have, however, ascertained what supply and transport arrangements the Canadian Government has already entered into, and am looking into the whole question thoroughly, so as to be prepared to assume the "responsibility for all arrangements affecting the safety and health of the troops."

I have, &c.

JAMES LINDSAY, *Lieutenant-General, Commanding Ontario and Quebec.*

No. 9.

The War Office to Lieutenant-General the Honourable James Lindsay.

Sir,

5th May, 1870.

THE Secretary of State for War has received your telegraphic message of 28th ultimo in the following words:—

"FOR military reasons, and to leave garrisons at Fort Francis and Fort "William, I request authority to send 350 of the 60th Regiment instead of "200. I have arranged with Canadian Government that all extra expenses "of more than 250 regulars shall be borne by Canada.

"I propose to give free rations and no [?] working pay, about sixpence per "man per day, also extra kit necessary for this service, about fifty shillings."

and by his direction I have replied as follows:—

"IF the Expedition shall eventually be determined upon, there will be no "objection to your sending the additional number you propose of the 60th "Regiment, all extra expenses being paid by Canada."

Mr. Cardwell has not learnt from the Secretary of State for the Colonies that the Expedition has been positively resolved upon; but considering the season, already so far advanced, and the shortness of the interval during which it will be possible to march to and from Fort Garry, it is quite right that you should have taken all preliminary measures so as to be prepared to move without delay, so soon as the definite instructions shall be given you.

The Secretary of State for War has no objection to your increasing the force in the manner you propose,—on the terms mentioned in your message. He presumes that you will have communicated by post the full particulars of the arrangement, and will have informed him clearly not only as to the agreement between you and the Government of the Dominion for the ultimate payment, but also as to the charge which is likely to fall upon the estimates voted for the present year. It is important that he should be fully informed upon this point, while Parliament is still sitting.

The arrangement you propose as to food, clothing, and working pay, appears to him satisfactory.

I am directed to remind you that so far as the Secretary of State for War is yet informed, there is no intention that any part of the Imperial Force shall remain at Fort Garry during the winter; and he is not prepared to authorize you to hold out any such expectation to the Government of the Dominion. At the same time it is not possible to forsee what circumstances may arise to render a return impossible, and it is above all things necessary to make such arrangements that no risk shall be incurred of any part of the Expeditionary Force being exposed to suffering from hunger, or severity of climate. Provisions, in ordinary times, are cheap at Fort Garry, being easily purchased in the State of Minnesota; but I am directed to remind you that it will not do to rely on this source of supply for the present Expedition, and that the stores hitherto kept at Fort Garry by the Hudson's Bay Company are in all probability long since exhausted.

I am, &c.

E. LUGARD.

No. 10.

The Colonial Office to the War Office.

Sir,

Downing Street, 5th May, 1870.

I AM directed by Earl Granville to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 4th instant, and to acquaint you that his lordship concurs in the instructions, relative to the Expedition to the Red River Settlement, which Mr. Cardwell proposes to send to Lieutenant-General Lindsay by to-night's mail.

Lord Granville desires me however to suggest, for Mr. Cardwell's consideration, whether as the last paragraph of the despatch is calculated to suggest the idea of keeping the troops at Red River during the winter, and should not therefore be placed in the hands of the Canadian Ministers, it would not be better to convey that paragraph in a separate despatch.

I am, &c.

FREDERIC ROGERS.

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*MEMORANDUM.

I sent a copy of this paragraph to Lieutenant-General Lindsay, in a private note.

E. LUGARD.
5/5/70.

No. 11.

Lieutenant-General the Honourable James Lindsay to War Office.

Sir,

Head-Quarters, Montreal, 27th May, 1870.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that upon my arrival in Canada on the 5th April, I proceeded, in compliance with the instructions contained in Lord Granville's letter of 23rd March, 1870, to confer with the Governor-General on the subject of sending a military expedition to Red River, and beg to enclose you the correspondence that ensued.

Inclosure No. 1.—To Governor-General, 11th April.
" 2.—From Governor-General, 20th "
" 3.—To Governor-General, 23rd "
" 4.—From Governor-General, 27th "
" 5.—To Governor-General, 27th "
" 6.—From Governor-General, 2nd May.
" 7.—From Governor-General, 7th "

I felt from the first that the force, though mixed, was an Imperial one, and that I was responsible for everything connected with it, I therefore looked into the details of its organization, supply, equipment, and transport, the division of expenses, and plan of operations.

I was thus prepared to comply at once with his Excellency's official requisition to start the Expedition, which I received on the 9th May, and I issued the enclosed General Order (Inclosure No. 8) on the 10th, announcing the composition and organization of the force.

The strength of the different corps is as follows:—

Corps.	Officers.	Men.
Royal Artillery	1	19
Royal Engineers	1	19
1st Battalion 60th Rifles	21	352*
Army Service Corps	..	12
Army Hospital Corps	..	8
1st (Ontario) Battalion of Militia	27	355
2nd (Quebec) Battalion of Militia..	27	292†

The detachment of Royal Artillery has four muzzle-loading rifled 3-pr. mountain guns, with 200 rounds a gun, but probably only half this equipment will be taken beyond Fort William.

Colonel Wolseley's appointment to the command has the full approval of his Excellency the Governor-General and his Government, and I consider it very fortunate that an officer who knows Canada and its Volunteers so well, and who has so much ability and experience, should have been available for this service.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Bolton, R.A., who I have appointed Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General and Senior Staff Officer, is a man of capacity, and has the advantage of having passed through the Staff College.

Assistant Controller Irving has been specially selected at the War Office for this service, and Colonel Wolseley writes me that he has every confidence in him.

Surgeon-Major Young accompanies his regiment, and acts as Principal Medical Officer.

Colonel Fielden is in command of the 60th Rifles, and is the next officer in seniority to Colonel Wolseley. He is an excellent officer, and his regimental experience has already been brought into play in getting the Militia battalions into shape.

In organizing the Staff and Control, I have kept in view the withdrawal of the regulars from Fort Garry before the end of August, and have desired to facilitate, as much as possible, the assumption of these duties by the Militia.

Lieutenant-Colonel Jarvis (Deputy Adjutant-General Militia, 4th District),

* 29 of these serjeants, and 10 buglers.

† To be completed to 350.

a regular officer on half-pay, formerly Adjutant of the Staff College, will succeed to the command, while Major M'Leod and Captain Peebles respectively will take over the Staff and Control duties. I have ordered Colonel Wolseley to see that these officers learn their duties.

Until, however, this withdrawal shall take place, the Force will preserve its distinctly Imperial character, and I shall be responsible for it.

For this reason I have been very anxious that the two Battalions of Militia should come up, as far as possible, to the standard of Her Majesty's Regular Forces, that the Field Officers should be carefully chosen, none but strong and drilled men accepted, and that their personal equipment should good.

I also desired to get the men together early, in order that they might be instructed.

The division of the Militia portion of the Force into two battalions, one from Ontario, the other from Quebec, and the apportionment of the number of volunteers required (700) between seven Militia Districts in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec was, I presume, made for sectional and religious reasons. This political measure has greatly delayed the formation of the Quebec Battalion, which, as I write, still wants 58 to complete, though I have assisted it in every possible way by lending Staff Serjeants from the Royal Canadian Rifles, and by hastening the discharge of other men of that Corps, that they might volunteer to the Militia for the Expedition.

Of the 292 men in its ranks, not more than one-fourth at most are French Canadians.

Both Militia Battalions were formed at Toronto, where a wing of the 60th has been quartered all winter. Colonel Wolseley joined the Force there on the 5th May with his Staff and Control.

I now proceed to refer to the Supply and Transport arrangements.

On my arrival I found that the Canadian Government had already purchased provisions, horses, and forage; ordered boats and carriages, and hired teamsters. I thought it best that they should complete the transactions into which they had entered, and finding that the number of boats, vehicles and horses, was insufficient, I begged the Canadian Government to get more of those supplies, and to hand over the whole of them to the Control when completed, and that arrangements for all future purchases should be made by the Control. I also considered it expedient that the Government should hire the necessary Indians and voyageurs. They were required in great numbers, and could therefore only be obtained from various and remote places; so that this transaction could be better performed by the Government than by the Controller.

Collingwood, the natural point of departure for Lake Superior, is connected with Toronto by rail, so that, so far, there was no difficulty.

I early directed the attention of the Dominion Government to the necessity of Control over steamers in both lakes, informing them that I considered it their duty to furnish the necessary transport, and on the 28th of April, I applied for a permanent steamer to be stationed on Lake Superior. Having proceeded to Collingwood on 5th May, with my Controller, I ascertained that no arrangement had been made. The Canadian Government would not trust to my hiring steamers, but consequent on the urgency of my representation, they placed the duty in the hands of the Postmaster-General. This took me again to Ottawa.

In the meantime the difficulty respecting the canal at Sault St. Marie came up, and found the Government unprepared, though on the 28th April, I had specially begged that it might be provided against. As His Excellency will report, doubtless, fully on this subject to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, I need not go into it.

The arrangements for the Lake Transport are now complete and in operation. They have, however, been much complicated by the unfriendly action of the United States Government, in closing the canal at Sault St. Marie. Owing to the firm remonstrance of the Governor-General it is now open, but Colonel Wolseley had been already obliged, between the 14th and 16th May, to send 200 men of the 1st Battalion Militia, with horses and wagons, to carry everything across the portage.

Besides the Supply and Transport of the Expedition, I undertook its

Equipment, excepting the personal equipment of the Militia, articles for which were, however, drawn from our Stores on repayment.

I believe that since the Canadian troops were handed over to me at Toronto, everything has been done to instruct them, and that the arrangements for the health and safety of the whole Force have been carefully considered and prepared.

The necessity for going twice to Ottawa to spur on the authorities, and the difficulty towards the close of a busy Session of getting the Government to attend to my business, and my visit to Toronto and Collingwood, have prevented my reporting to you earlier. I have, for the same reason, been prevented until the other day going into the division of expenses between the two Governments.

Delayed on account of Fenian inroads.

I send, in another despatch, a copy of a communication that I have addressed to the Governor-General on that subject, and I also, by this mail, report separately my instructions to Colonel Wolseley, and the general plan of operations.

I have, &c.
JAMES LINDSAY, *Lieutenant-General,*
Commanding Ontario and Quebec.

Inclosure 1 in No. 11.

MEMORANDUM by Lieutenant-General the Honourable James Lindsay, dated Ottawa, 11th April, 1870.

1. In the event of the Dominion Government determining to send an expedition to the Red River Settlement, and on its being decided that Her Majesty's Troops shall form part of the Force, I submit that it should consist of 1,000 men, of which one-fourth should be composed of regular infantry, with a proportion of Royal Artillery and Engineers, the remainder of the Force being provided by the Dominion Government.

2. I beg to submit the name of Colonel Wolseley, Deputy Quartermaster-General in British North America, as the Commander of the combined Force.

3. With reference to Colonial portion of the Force, it may be worthy of consideration by the Dominion Government, whether they will be disposed to avail themselves of the services of the Royal Canadian Rifles. This Regiment is to be disbanded immediately, and there is no doubt that some of the officers, and many of the rank and file, will be anxious to remain in Canada.

Many of the latter will be, doubtless, glad to settle in the country, and form a body of loyal settlers.

It is for the Government to consider whether it would be expedient to engage these men for a year's service, with the promise of an allotment of a specified number of acres, and free rations for the first year of possession.

If the Government have any views with reference to these men, either as regards the Red River Expedition, or with reference to the formation of a Colonial Military Force, I suggest that they should give the subject a very early and serious consideration.

4. The number of Volunteer Militia to be raised for service in the Red River Territory, will depend upon the intentions of Government with reference to the above paragraph.

At all events, it appears necessary that a force of from 700 to 800 men should be prepared.

I am given to understand that it is proposed to select a quota from each Militia District, from those who have volunteered for the expedition.

I urge that no time should be lost in bringing these men together in one or two localities, in order that they may be organized in companies and drilled; that officers and men should become acquainted with one another, and that the Force should be thus brought into a state of discipline.

If possible they should be placed in barracks.

5. I strongly recommend that the officers selected to command battalions should be men who have served in the Army, or should be men well-known, as qualified for the command of men, and for knowledge of the arrangements of an embodied regiment.

The selection of Field Officers and Captains will also require very careful consideration.

I think it necessary that I should be informed of the views of the Dominion Government, as to the method in which it is proposed to officer this Force.

Some officers of the Royal Canadian Rifles will be available for any purpose to which they may be appointed.

6. It is fully understood that the regular portion of the Force is to return from Red

River before next winter: it is therefore necessary that the Dominion Government should select an officer to command one of the battalions, to act as second in command to Colonel Wolseley, whom the Dominion Government may consider qualified to assume entire charge of the Force when the latter leaves the settlement.

7. In the event of any unforeseen circumstances necessitating the retention of the Regular Troops at Fort Garry during next winter, what precautions will be taken to ensure the practicability of housing them, and the remainder of the Force?

8. It is indispensable that the organization of the Expeditionary Force should be at once entrusted solely to me.

I will, in that case, assume all responsibility in the matter.

9. As it is understood that, previous to my arrival, the Militia and other departments, in order to save time, have purchased stores, boats, &c., &c., I have to request the fullest possible information as to the articles, and amounts already purchased or contracted for; the places where they are now stored; or where and when they are to be delivered.

I will then take steps for having them duly inspected.

10. I intend appointing a Control officer to take charge of all duties connected with feeding, and the transport of the Force.

I expect this officer to reach Montreal next week.

It will be necessary that all the stores in the preceding paragraph should be handed over to him.

11. All further purchase of stores, &c., &c., &c., for this Expedition by the Dominion Government, to cease from this date, except for such articles as I may consider, and deem it advisable for the public service should be purchased by them, in which case I will specially apply for them.

12. I understand that 100 boats have been, or are now being built.

If the Force is to consist of 1,000 men, 100 boats will just carry that number, no allowance being made in the calculation for any loss of boats.

I am of opinion that a considerable margin should be allowed for such losses, in consideration of the extremely severe work they will have to endure, and the damage to which they must necessarily be exposed in taking them over the numerous portages, and the running the many dangerous rapids along the r[illegible]

It will also be necessary to keep open the communication between Forts William and Francis, after the Force has finally started from the latter place, for the purpose of forwarding on stores and provisions.

An additional number of boats will therefore be required for this service.

Under these circumstances I consider it indispensable that at least 40 more boats should be at once contracted for, to be built with the least possible delay.

As the Public Works Department is already in communication with the principal boat builders in these provinces, I think that these 40 additional boats should be procured by that Department.

13. Forty carts or wagons are said to have been provided for the conveyance of boats and stores from Thunder Bay to Shebandowan Lake.

The importance of getting them rapidly over this part of the journey cannot be too highly estimated.

It is necessary that two months' provisions should precede the main body of the Force, and that they should be stored at Fort Francis before the troops make their final start from thence.

It appears indispensable that 40 more carts should be provided to avoid delay, and to provide for casualties.

It is also desirable that a few huts should be erected at Fort William and Shebandowan Lake, for the purpose of sheltering the stores.

14. It has been stated that some small number of men to act as mounted police, have been already enrolled for service in the Red River Territory.

It is understood that the officer to command them has been already nominated; the fullest information is requested as to what has been already done in this matter, if it is intended that these men are to form part of the Expeditionary Force.

I am all the more anxious on this point, because I consider it to be a *sine quâ non* that no one should accompany this Expedition who has been in any way personally connected with the Honourable Mr. Macdougall's party, or with the Red River affairs, during the recent unfortunate disturbances in that territory.

JAMES LINDSAY, *Lieutenant-General.*

Inclosure 2 in No. 11.

The Deputy of the Minister of Militia to the Military Secretary.

Department of Militia and Defence,
Ottawa, April 19, 1870.

Sir,

WITH reference to the Memorandum of Lieutenant General Lindsay of the 11th instant, submitted by you on the same day, I am directed by the Honourable the Minister

of Militia and Defence to furnish the following replies to the various paragraphs thereof, with a request that his Excellency the Governor-General may be pleased to transmit the same to the Lieutenant-General Commanding:—

1. With reference to the proposed Expedition to the Red River Settlement, the Dominion Government will supply the proportion of the force suggested in the 1st paragraph as hereinafter explained (paragraph 4).

2. The Canadian Government learn with much satisfaction that the Lieutenant-General Commanding intends to appoint Colonel Wolseley as Commander of the combined force.

3. With reference to the Royal Canadian Rifles, the Canadian Government do not intend to avail themselves of the proffered services of the men of that corps.

4. Measures have been taken for the raising of a force of between 700 and 800 men as proposed in the 4th paragraph.

The inclosed copy of an Order in Council of the 16th instant (**A**) and of the Report of the Adjutant-General of Militia annexed to it, will afford a full reply to the 4th paragraph.

It shows that a quota of the proposed force is to be selected from each Militia District from those who volunteer for the Expedition so soon as the men have been duly mustered in their respective districts. The Lieutenant-General Commanding will be informed of their readiness to meet at such place or places as he may be pleased to direct.

5. In the selection of Field Officers and Captains, every care will be taken that fully competent officers will be appointed.

Each of the battalions mentioned in the above Order in Council will be commanded by men who have served with the army, and who are well known as qualified for the command of men, and for their knowledge of the arrangements of an embodied regiment. The selection of those gentlemen has been made from the Deputy Adjutants-General of the Militia of the Dominion of Canada, one from the Province of Ontario, and one from the Province of Quebec, the former being Lieutenant-Colonel Jarvis, Deputy Adjutant-General for Military District No. 3, and the latter, Lieutenant-Colonel Casault, Deputy Adjutant-General for Military District No. 7, both of whom have considerable military experience as British military officers.

6. Either of the above officers selected to command the two battalions, is considered well qualified to act as second in command to Colonel Wolseley, and to assume the entire charge of the force when the latter leaves the Red River Settlement. As a matter of course the senior would take the command.

7. The information required by paragraph 7 is furnished by the memorandum of Mr. S. J. Dawson herewith annexed (**B**).

8. By paragraph 8 of the Report the Adjutant-General of Militia attached to the Order in Council of the 16th instant, it will be seen that so soon as the number of men to be furnished by the Canadian Government have been duly mustered in their respective districts, they will be placed at the disposal of the Lieutenant-General Commanding as suggested by him, with a view to his assuming all responsibility in the matter.

9. The information required by this paragraph has been already furnished in a Report made to Lieutenant-General Lindsay by Lieutenant-Colonel Wily, of which Report a copy is hereto attached (**C**).

10. All stores that have not already been transferred will be handed over to the Control Officer by Lieutenant-Colonel Wily, who has been instructed to furnish any further information that may be required with reference thereto, and who for such purpose is placed entirely at the disposal of the Lieutenant-General Commanding.

It is suggested, as already stated in a letter to the Military Secretary, that no expenses for transport, nor any large expenditure connected with the Expedition to Red River should be incurred, nor any contract entered into for the same without previous communication with the Dominion Government, so as to avoid any undue advantage being taken by contractors, or extravagant charges being made by them. Lieutenant-Colonel Wily has been instructed to give every required assistance to the Control Officer.

11. No further purchase or acquisition of stores beyond those already contracted for, as shown by Lieutenant-Colonel Wily's Report (**C**) will be made, except on application of Lieutenant-General Lindsay.

12 and 13. Besides the information afforded in reference to this paragraph by Mr. Dawson's Report (**B**), instructions have been given to Mr. Dawson for the erection of huts at Fort William and Shebandowan Lake, for the purpose of sheltering the stores, &c., for the building of five additional boats, is complete, the required number (140), as well as for the making of 40 carts.

14. A mounted police force of 50 men is to be sent for service in the Red River territory. It will be commanded by Captain Cameron, R.A., with instructions to increase the force to 200 men from the people at Red River. Captain Cameron was on service in the Artillery at Halifax, and was *seconded*, at the request of the Canadian Government, at the Horse Guards, for the purpose of his proceeding to Red River as the head of the police. With regard to the concluding paragraph, care will be taken that the suggestions therein made be duly carried out.

Respecting the letter of the Military Secretary (Lieutenant-Colonel Earle) of the 13th instant, inclosing Memorandum of Colonel Wolseley of the same day, referred by you on the 16th instant, the Honourable the Minister of Militia and Defence directs me to state that a copy of the parts thereof relating to the Hudsons Bay Company

has been transmitted to the agent of that Company, and that so soon as an answer is received it will be duly communicated to you, and that the subject of a negotiation with the Rainy Lake Indians will have due consideration from the Canadian Government.

I have, &c.

GEO. FUTVOYE.

Deputy of Minister of Militia and Defence.

A.

COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, on the 16th April, 1870.

ON the recommendation of the Honourable the Minister of Militia and Defence, the Committee advise that in view of the contemplated expedition to the North-West Territory, the annexed Report from the Adjutant-General of Militia, submitted by him, be approved and adopted, and the measures therein recommended taken and carried out.

Certified,

WM. H. LEE, *Clerk P. C.*

Department of Militia and Defence,
Ottawa, 16th April, 1870.

IN view of the contemplated expedition to the North-West Territory, the undersigned respectfully submits the annexed Report of the Adjutant-General of Militia, and recommends that the several suggestions therein made be adopted, and the measures therein recommended be taken and carried out.

GEO. E. CARTIER,
Minister of Militia.

The Adjutant-General of Militia to the Minister of Militia.

Militia Department, Canada,
Head Quarters, Ottawa, 15th April, 1870.

Sir,

IN view of the contemplated expedition to the North-West Territory, I have the honour to request that the following steps may be taken without delay:—

1. That two battalions of riflemen, of 350 non-commissioned officers and men per battalion (exclusive of officers), be raised in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and engaged to serve as soldiers for one year, or for such longer period as the government may require, but not exceeding two years in all.

2. That these battalions should consist of seven companies, each of 50 non-commissioned officers and men, having one Captain and one Lieutenant, and one Ensign to each company.

3. That the staff of each battalion should consist of—

1 Lieutenant-Colonel.	1 Serjeant-Major.
1 Major.	1 Quartermaster-Serjeant.
1 Adjutant, with rank of Lieutenant.	1 Hospital Serjeant.
1 Paymaster.	1 Armourer Serjeant.
1 Quartermaster.	1 Paymaster's Clerk.
1 Surgeon.	

Thus making the strength of each battalion 382, including officers, staff serjeants, non-commissioned officers and men, and that one Chaplain be attached to each battalion at the usual rate of pay.

4. It is recommended that the men to form these battalions may be engaged by voluntary enlistment to serve therein from the existing corps, if possible, of active militia, in the following proportions, viz.:—

Military District.	Companies.	Officers.	Men.
No. 1	2	3	50 per cent.
" 2	2	3	50 "
" 3	2	3	50 "
" 4	1	3	50 "
" 5	2	3	50 "
" 6	2	3	50 "
" 7	3	3	50 "

5. That the rates of pay and Allowances to the officers of these battalions be as laid down in paragraph 286 of the Regulations and Orders for the Active Militia, with free rations when on the march or encamped, and the pay of the non-commissioned officers and men as follows:—

	Dollars.	
Serjeant-Major	20	per month.
Quartermaster-Serjeant	20	"
Paymaster's Clerk	18	"
Hospital Serjeant	18	"
Armourer Serjeant	18	"
Colour Serjeant	18	"
Serjeant	15	"
Corporals and Buglers	13	"
Privates	12	"

Non-commissioned officers and men to receive in addition to their pay free rations and lodgings.

6. That immediate instructions be given to the Deputy Adjutants-General of the districts named, to call for such number of men as are authorized in paragraph 4, care being taken that the men so selected shall be between the ages of 18 and 45 years, of good character, sober habits, and physically fit for the service, and that each man so engaging be subject to a final medical examination at the district head-quarters.

7. That each man on final approval be required to sign a service roll, and be regularly attested before a magistrate at the district head-quarters, where the total number of men authorized for such district be mustered not later than the 1st of May, there to be billeted and await concentration.

8. That such concentration should take place as soon as circumstances will admit after such muster, at such place or places as shall be indicated by the Lieutenant-General Commanding.

9. That each non-commissioned officer and man be outfitted on enlistment with a free kit, and properly clothed, armed, and equipped.

10. That the two battalions be clothed as riflemen, and armed and equipped as follows :—

1 Short Snider Enfield Rifle, sword bayonet, and accoutrements complete.
60 Rounds Service Ammunition.
1 Knapsack.
1 Haversack.
1 Water Bottle.
1 Iron Plate and Mug.
1 Blanket.
1 Waterproof Sheet.
1 Cloth (Rifle) Tunic.
1 Pair Cloth Trousers.
1 Great Coat.
1 Forage Cap.
1 Pair Beef Boots.
1 Pair Ankle Boots.
1 Linen Blouse and pair of Trousers.
1 Mosquito Net.

The free kit to consist of—

2 Flannel Shirts.
2 Pairs of Socks.
1 Pair of Braces.
2 Linen Towels.
1 Knife, Fork, and Spoon, with hold-all.
1 Cloth Brush.
2 Blacking Brushes.
1 Comb.
1 Box of Blacking.
1 Tin of Waterproof Blacking.
2 Darning Needles.
1 Piece of Darning Yarn.
2 Ordinary Needles.
1 Hank of Thread.
1 Piece of Soap.

In addition to articles for winter use, there will be provided—

1 Tunic (Cloth).
1 Pair Cloth Trousers.
1 Winter Cap (Fur).
1 Pair Mitts.
2 Knitted Under Shirts.
2 Pair Knitted Drawers.
1 Muffler.

11. That with the exception of uniform clothing and boots, should subsequent issue of necessaries be required, such issues to be on repayment.

12. That each Deputy Adjutant-General of the Districts named be instructed to recommend the names of one Captain and one Lieutenant, and one Ensign for each company authorized to be raised in their respective Districts, and whom they may consider best qualified to act as Captain and Lieutenant and Ensign to these Companies.

13. That the selection of the Field Officers and Battalion Staff should be undertaken by the Adjutant-General, subject to approval.

I am, &c.
P. ROBERTSON ROSS,
Colonel, Adjutant-General of Militia.

The Honourable
The Minister of Militia and Defence

B.

MEMORANDUM by S. J. Dawson, in reference to Sections 7, 12, and 13 of General Lindsay's Report of 11th April, 1870.

Ottawa, 14th April, 1870.

1ST.—In regard to section 7, as soon as order has been re-established in the Red River Settlement, there could, I am confident, be no difficulty in housing a force of 1,000 men, by stationing a portion thereof at the Stone Fort, a part at Fort Garry, and the balance in buildings near the latter place.

At the Stone Fort an area of about six acres is enclosed within the walls, a considerable portion of which is laid off in lawn and garden, the Fort contains several substantial stone buildings. The largest is a handsome edifice, I should say about 100 feet in length, with verandahs running completely round it.

Besides this building, which was evidently intended to accommodate a military force, there are other storehouses and buildings of considerable dimensions.

Within the enclosure too, temporary houses could easily be put up.

At Fort Garry, the area enclosed within the walls is not so large as at the Stone Fort, but the number of buildings is greater and some of them are large. Apart from the other buildings there is in this Fort a barrack, which, to the best of my recollection, should accommodate from 150 to 200 men.

The town of Winnipeg, close adjoining Fort Garry, contains a population of about 1,500, and in it are many large stores and houses which could be converted into barracks.

Besides, just opposite Fort Garry, on the east bank of the Red River, are extensive buildings belonging to the diocese of St. Boniface, at present used as nunneries, schools, colleges, &c. Doubtless some of these could be obtained, if necessary, for the accommodation of the troops.

Upon the whole, I think there can be no difficulty in housing 1,000 men in the Red River Settlement, either within or in close proximity to the forts.

The Hudsons Bay Company, I have no doubt, would readily vacate the Stone Fort, and accommodate their people in adjoining buildings, and I believe they would be the best agents to employ in providing accommodation for the troops.

2nd.—In regard to Section 12, the suggestion as to providing additional boats has already been acted on by the Government.

The total number being built, most of which are now in readiness to be sent to Thunder Bay, is 135, besides which two first-class "North Canoes" have been ordered at Fort William for the special use of the Officer Commanding the Force.

The annexed Statement shows the number and capacity of the boats.

3rd. In respect to Section 13, as wagons are being arranged for, I confine myself to the concluding paragraph, which is as follows:—

"It is also desirable that a few huts should be erected at Fort William and Shebandowan Lake, "for the purpose of sheltering the stores."

In order that these may be provided with the least possible delay, I would suggest that 40,000 feet (B.M.) of sawn lumber of suitable dimensions, should be sent to Fort Fort William on the opening of the navigation. This would provide for the buildings at Thunder Bay. Those at Shebandowan Lake should be of logs covered with scoops.

These buildings can best be put up in connection with the works now in progress.

I may remark that temporary stables will be required at Thunder Bay, and at various points on the Thunder Bay Road.

S. J. DAWSON,
Engineer, Red River Roads.

MEMORANDUM, showing dimensions and carrying capacity of boats for Red River Route.

Places where Built and Names of Builders.	Number.	Dimensions.			Capacity when moderately loaded.
		Length.	Beam.	Depth.	
		Feet.	Feet.	Inches.	
Toronto—					
Samuel Loves	3	30	6	33	2½ tons, 12 men, and outfit.
" "	12	30	6½	32	" " "
John Clendenning ..	4	30	6	33	" " "
Barrie—					
John Charles	5	30	6½	32	" " "
Collingwood—					
William Watt	9	30	6½	32	" " "
R. Benoit	6	30	6½	32	" " "
Hamilton—					
Martin Stotts	3	30	6½	32	" " "
" "	1	33	7½	35	4 tons, 15 men, and outfit.
St. Catherine's—					
Louis Shikluna ..	6	30	6½	32	3 tons, 12 men, and outfit.
Port Dalhousie ..	..	..	..	..	
Alexander Abbis ..	4	30	6½	32	
William Wakerly ..	1	33	7	35	4 tons, 15 men, and outfit.
" " ..	1	30	6½	31	2½ tons, 12 men, and outfit.
McPhee	1	30	6½	31	" " "
Welland—					
George Ault	5	33	7	34	4 tons, 15 men, and outfit.
" "	5	30	6½	32	2½ tons, 12 men, and outfit.
Owen's Sound—					
M. March	5	30	6½	31	" " "
Kingston—					
M. O'Gorman	2	30	7	35	3½ tons, 12 men, and outfit.
"	1	30	6·10	35	" " "
"	1	25	6·8	33	2½ tons, 12 men, and outfit.
"	1	25	7	33	" " "
A. McCorkill	1	30	6·10	33	3 tons, 12 men, and outfit.
"	1	30	6¾	33	" " "
"	1	30	6½	33	" " "
"	1	30	7	35	" " "
"	1	30	6¾	35	" " "
"	1	30	6¾	33	" " "
W. C. Knapp	1	30	7	35	" " "
W. Power & Co. ..	1	28	7½	35	" " "
	2	25	7	35	" " "
Quebec—					
At Island of Orleans by different parties ..	16	25	6·2	30	2½ tons, 12 men, and outfit.
In all	102				

In addition to the above, 33 boats have been ordered to be in readiness by 10th May. They will be of the following dimensions: 25 feet keel, 6 feet 2 inches to 6 feet 6 inches beam, 30 inches depth, and capable of carrying 2½ tons each besides men and outfit.

There will then be in all 135 boats.

The actual tonnage of the 30-feet keel boats by ship-builder's measurement, would be about 5 tons; that of the 25-feet keel boats, about 4¼ tons.

The 33-feet keel boats would carry 6½ tons *en route*, however, the boats should be loaded only as above set down.

S. J. DAWSON.

C.

REPORT of Lieutenant-Colonel Wiley.

Department of Militia and Defence,
Store Branch, Ottawa, 12th April, 1870.

Sir,

IN accordance with instructions received from the Honourable the Minister of Militia and Defence in relation to the supplies named in the margin, I have now the honour to report that, acting on the Minister's instructions as conveyed in his letter bearing date 21st March last, at once proceeded to Toronto and made the following arrangements respecting them, viz.:—

2,000 barrels flour.
1,700 barrels pork.
30 wagons.
30 sets of harness.
10 carts.
10 sets of harness
70 horses.
24 oxen.
120 tons hay.
6,000 bushels oats.

With Mr. Robert Spratt, of Toronto, for flour, hay, and oats (see letters numbered 1, 2, and 3 respectively).

One thousand half barrels of flour have been purchased and will be ready for delivery at Collingwood by the time specified. The purchase of the other thousand half barrels will be completed in a few days. The flour is to be inspected as extra superfine, and is to be made of the best white fall wheat. The hay is bought, and will be pressed and ready for delivery at Collingwood at the date required. Five thousand of the six thousand bushels of oats required were secured, and are now stored at Owen Sound, ready for shipment on the opening of the navigation.

Messrs. W. Ramsay and C have engaged to supply the pork required (see Agreement numbered 4).

One thousand five hundred barrels have been received and are now in process of daily delivery as it is being inspected and repacked; 1,000 barrels will be stored at Toronto, the balance of it is to go to Collingwood, where it will be ready for shipment on the opening of the navigation, as much of the pork as it has been possible to obtain half barrels for, will be re-packed in such packages.

Messrs. Rice, Lewis, and Son, of Toronto, have contracted to deliver 1st May next, the wagons, carts, and harness needed (see letters numbered from 5 to 8 respectively).

The contractors write me to-day that they cannot find, either here or in the United States, the seasoned timber required for the manufacture of the broad-tyred wheels contracted for. On consultation with Mr. Dawson, he has decided that the common-tyred wheel will do, and I have forwarded the contractors instructions accordingly. Broad-tyred wheels not being in use in this country, those ordered being a speciality, no previous provision is made for their manufacture, as is the case with the ordinary wagons.

Two of the wagons have been ordered to be built with springs for conveyance of passengers provided with seats for the accommodation of from 6 to 8 each. Five other wagons are to be adapted for oxen.

Mr. Bond, of Toronto, has undertaken to procure the 70 horses (see letters numbered 7 and 10).

Mr. Winters, of Collingwood, will provide the oxen (see letters numbered 11 and 12).

The animals are all to be concentrated at Collingwood by the 1st May next, provided with the necessary teamsters. All required accommodation for them can be had at the last-named place.

I have, &c.

THOS. WILEY, *Lieutenant-Colonel.*

Lieutenant-General the Hon. James Lindsay, &c., &c.,
Commanding H.M. Troops, Montreal.

Inclosure 3 in No 11.

Lieutenant-General the Honourable James Lindsay to His Excellency the Governor-General.

Sir,

Ottawa, 23rd April, 1870.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Military Secretary's communication of the 20th April, forwarding to me replies from the Minister of Militia and Defence to the various points in my Memorandum of the 11th of April.

While the replies are generally satisfactory, and are calculated to assist the conduct of the arrangements for the organization of the Expediton to the North-West Territory, there is one point which I think it my duty to submit for your Excellency's consideration, and at the same time take the opportunity of explaining my views for carrying out the service to be performed in the most efficient manner.

I extremely regret the decision at which the Dominion Government has arrived in declining the services of a portion of the Royal Canadian Rifles, who might be inclined to settle in the territory.

This Expedition is one of considerable difficulty and magnitude, owing to the number of men composing the Regular Force, to the character of the country through which the Force will have to pass, and to the time occupied by the constant changes caused by the alternate navigation of lakes and rivers with numerous portages and dangerous rapids, and above all to the distance of Fort Garry from the base of operations. Such an expedition requires of both officers and men engaged in it habits of order and military training necessary if the country can be peaceably occupied, and still more so in the event of there being any opposition.

I am certainly of opinion that if the Militia Force proposed for the expedition was under arms for a considerable period previous to taking the field, military training, added to the natural capacity of the men, well chosen for their backwood habits, for a rough life, they would form a very valuable and capable force.

I must, however, call your Excellency's attention to the state of affairs as they actually exist.

This Expedition has been in the contemplation of the Dominion Government for several

months, yet it was only upon the 15th of April, and after the receipt of my Memorandum of the 10th April, which was sent in within a few days of my arrival in this command, that the Adjutant-General of Militia submitted a plan for raising two regiments of Militia for service in the North-West.

The companies composing these two Corps will be formed by men volunteering from the different regiments in each of the seven Militia Districts, and the officers appointed to each company will be selected from officers of the Districts. Companies will, therefore, be organized, in which neither officers nor men know any thing of each other, and will not, until they have been for some time together, have any military cohesion, nor have that knowledge and confidence in each other so necessary in the conduct of a military operation. These regiments can hardly commence any military training before the end of the first week in May, and only a short time before they should proceed to Fort William, *en route* to the Red River. The consequence is that a force must either be started inadequate to the service to be performed, or else delay must take place in the advance of the force while the two regiments are undergoing the necessary military training; for the few days during which the Militia Force assemble for annual training every year cannot be considered sufficient for a service of this description, the men composing it being brought together as above described.

With respect to the number of Militiamen it is proposed to send, viz., 700 rank and file, they are, as I am advised at present, and in the event of there being no opposition, amply sufficient. But I have to observe that no margin is left for casualties previous to the Expedition starting, and I think that not less than 800 rank and file should be assembled, though not more than 700 rank and file need be sent to the North-West. But at all events, in consequence of the distance from the base of operations, and the necessity of having reserves of men and stores, it will be necessary to garrison Fort Frances and Fort William, as a measure of security. In this case I shall require an additional 140 men, to be found by the Dominion Government. The total Militia Force, therefore, required to proceed with the Expedition will be 840 men exclusive of officers and non-commissioned officers, and 100 men as a margin from which casualties may be replaced before the Expedition starts.

But it is essential, as far as the information as to the state of affairs in the Red River Settlement can guide the arrangements, that the possibility of opposition should be considered, and although I do not anticipate, for many reasons, that much extraneous aid could be rendered to the insurgents, yet the probability of their receiving assistance from the roving and lawless societies which are to be found in the United States, cannot be ignored.

When Colonel Wolseley arrives at Fort Frances, which he will do in advance of the main body of the Expeditionary Force, he will, it is hoped, by previous concerted arrangements obtain intelligence of the state of affairs in the settlement, and at once report to me thereon. But I think it necessary that arrangements should at once be made for a reserve of a Militia Battalion which shall, if necessary, be ready to assemble at a moment's notice. I do not propose to call this battalion out until it becomes necessary to send it to Fort William, and that would depend upon information received from Colonel Wolseley. The most effective way to organise such a reserve would be to name some battalion in Ontario, whose numbers should be made up to 400 men by volunteers from other regiments of Militia in the same district.

Reviewing, therefore, the whole circumstance as above pointed out, I cannot say that I feel satisfied with the arrangements as they at present exist with respect to the efficiency of the force to be employed, and considering the moral effect of a body of trained soldiers, and their efficiency in the event of opposition, I trust your Excellency will agree with me in thinking that as a portion of Her Majesty's troops are to be employed, it would be desirable to obtain the sanction of the Imperial Government to increase the number of the 1st Battalion 60th Rifles to be employed from 200 to 400 rank and file. This measure would augment the confidence of the loyal settlers, decrease that of the insurgents, and give greater security for success.

In the event of this being acceded to, I should not require the additional 140 men from the Militia to which I have above adverted.

I understand that the Imperial Government are prepared to bear the expense attending the employment of 250 regular soldiers on this expedition; any expense, therefore, consequent upon an increase of the regular force would fall upon the Dominion Government. But the employment of the extra number of regulars would in fact be cheaper than the additional number of Militiamen above required (viz., 140), inasmuch as the Government would not have to pay the men, but they will have to give 200 men free rations instead of 140 men. There will be the personal equipment of the men in respect of mocassins, shirts, water-bottles, field allowance for officers, &c., which must fall upon the Dominion Government according to the present arrangement under which the expense is to be apportioned. Other stores, such as blankets, waterproof sheets, &c., for the additional force, I am prepared to serve out from the Imperial stores.

The force to be employed upon the expedition would therefore stand thus:—

1st Battalion 60th Rifles	400
Artillery and Engineers	40
Militia (all ranks)..	780
	1,220

I request that your Excellency will favour me with the decision of the Dominion Government upon this proposal with as little delay as possible, as it will be necessary to communicate by telegraph to the Imperial Government for authority.

I am glad to observe that the Dominion Government do not propose that the police force, which is to be placed under Captain Cameron, should form part of or accompany the Expedition until the force is established in Fort Garry and the Red River Territory,

I have, &c.

JAS. LINDSAY, *Lieutenant-General.*

Inclosure 4 in No. 11.

The Deputy Minister of Militia to Lieutenant-Colonel McNeill, V.C.

Department of Militia and Defence,
Ottawa, 26th April, 1870.

Sir,

REFERRING to the letter of the Lieutenant-General Commanding of the 23rd instant, referred by your letter of yesterday's date, I am directed to state that the question of the reserve battalion therein mentioned will be duly considered by the Honourable the Minister of Militia and Defence, who fully concurs in the suggestion made by the Lieutenant-General Commanding that 140 additional regulars would be employed, and who desires me to convey to you his assurance that all the additional expense to be incurred by the employment of that extra number will be borne by the Dominion Government.

I have, &c.

GEO. FUTVOYE,
Deputy Minister of Militia.

Inclosure 5 in No. 11.

Lieutenant-General the Honourable James Lindsay to his Excellency the Governor-General.

Ottawa, 27th April, 1870.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to represent that it is desirable that I should be officially informed by your Excellency if regular troops are to form part of the contemplated Expedition to Red River.

If so, I have to request the favour of being called upon in writing to provide the quota at present authorized for this service by the Imperial Government, and of being informed as to the terms agreed upon between the two Governments on this subject.

Until I receive this information, I cannot issue the necessary order to Her Majesty's troops.

I have, &c.

JAMES LINDSAY,
Lieutenant-General Commanding.

Inclosure 6 in No. 11.

His Excellency the Governor-General to Lieutenant-General the Honourable James Lindsay.

Government House, Ottawa, 2nd May, 1870.

Sir,

IN reply to your letter of the 27th instant, I have the honour to inform you that the Canadian Government are of opinion that Regular Troops should form part of the contemplated Expedition to Red River, and that they are prepared to adhere to the terms already agreed upon in the premises as between the Imperial and the Canadian Government.

I have, &c.

JOHN YOUNG.

Inclosure 7 in No. 11.

His Excellency the Governor-General to Lieutenant-General the Honourable James Lindsay.

Governor-General's Office,
Ottawa, May 7th, 1870.

IN my letter to you of the 2nd instant, I conveyed to you the formal authority of the Government of the Dominion for the expedition to the North-West.

2. Yesterday I received the following telegram from Lord Granville, conveying the sanction of Her Majesty's Government for the use of the Queen's troops :—

"The troops may proceed."

3. Now, therefore, it only remains for me formally to request you to organize and start the expedition in accordance with the agreements and arrangements which have been made on the subject, and with which you are acquainted.

I have, &c.
JOHN YOUNG.

Inclosure 8 in No. 11.

General Orders.

Montreal, 10th May, 1870.

1. IT has been decided that a Force of Regulars and Volunteers shall be sent to the Red River Settlement.

2. Colonel G. J. Wolseley, Deputy Quartermaster-General, has been appointed, with the approval of His Excellency the Governor-General, to command the Expedition.

3. The following Staff Officers to the Force have been appointed :—

Brevet Lieut.-Col. Bolton, R.A., Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General.
Major McLeod (Active Militia), Assistant to Dep.-Assist. Adjt.-Gen.
Captain Huyshe, R.B.
Lieutenant F. C. Denison (Active Militia) } Orderly Officers.

His Excellency the Governor-General having placed his Military Secretary, Lieutenant-Colonel McNeill, at the disposal of the Lieutenant-General, he will be attached to the Staff of the Expedition.

4. The following Control Officers to the Force have been appointed :—

1. Assistant-Controller M. B. Irving (in charge between Fort William and Fort Garry).
2. Purveyor Mellish.
3. Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General Meyer.
4. Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General Beamish.
5. Deputy-Assistant Superintendent of Stores Jolly.

Captain Money, R. C. Rifles, Acting Deputy Commissary.
Captain Peebles (Active Militia), Acting Deputy Commissary.
Lieutenant C. C. Smyth, R. C. Rifles, Acting Assistant Commissary.

5. The following Medical Officers to the Force have been appointed :—

Surgeon-Major Young, M.D., 1st Batt. 60th Rifles, Principal Medical Officer.
Assistant Surgeon Olliver, M.D., 1st Battalion 60th Rifles.
" " Shaw, M.D.
" " Robertson, M.D.
" " Chatterton, M.D.

6. The force will consist of—

A Detachment Royal Artillery, under Lieutenant Alleyne.
A Detachment Royal Engineers under Lieutenant Heneage.
7 Companies of the 1st Battalion 60th Rifles under Colonel Fielden.
A Detachment Army Hospital Corps and Army Service Corps under Assistant Controller Irving.
A Battalion of Militia under Lieutenant-Colonel Jarvis, D.A.G. Militia, 3rd District.
A Battalion of Militia under L[illegible]tenant-Colonel Casault, D.A.G. Militia, 7th District.

7. The whole of the troops will be held in readiness to move at short notice to Toronto, where the Force will be organized.

8. The Inspector-General of Hospitals will arrange for a careful medical inspection of all men selected for the Expedition.

9. The following daily ration is granted from the date of the Force leaving Toronto, and will be issued free of charge to non-commissioned officers and men.

No working pay will be issued, except to men employed by the Public Works Department.

Daily Ration.

1 lb. Biscuit, or 1½ lb. of Soft Bread.	½ oz. Salt (when fresh meat is issued).
1 lb. Salt Pork, or 1½ lb. of Fresh Meat.	⅓ pint of Beans, or ¼ lb. Preserved Potatoes.
2 oz. Sugar.	1/16 oz. Pepper.
1 oz. Tea.	

Tobacco and soap will be provided by the Control Department for purchase by the Troops.

10. The Secretary of State for War, in consideration of the special nature of the service, has sanctioned the issue of the following necessaries, free of cost, to all non-commissioned officers and privates of the Regular Force. A similar arrangement will be made by the Dominion Government for the Militia :—

1 Serge Frock.	1 Woollen Night Cap.
1 Pair Serge Trousers.	1 Cap Cover with peak.
1 Pair Ox Hide Boots.	1 Piece Musquito Netting.
2 Pairs Worsted Socks.	1 Clasp Knife.
2 Flannel Shirts.	1 Tin Cup.
1 Housewife.	1 Tin Plate.

11. Extraordinary field allowance for six months will be issued to all officers herein appointed to take the field.

12. Officers will not be allowed under any circumstances to take civil servants with them.

13. Officers may take a limited amount of mess stores and cooking utensils as far as Fort William. Beyond that place each officer will be allowed 90 lb. weight only, which will include bedding, and cooking and mess utensils.

Owing to the peculiar nature of the service upon which this force will be employed, the Lieutenant-General desires that all company officers may be armed with rifles; they will carry 60 rounds of ammunition like the men.

14. Officers of both regulars and militia will be allowed to buy from the military stores any article of equipment they may require. Lists will be sent in by Commanding Officers to the Senior Control Officer on the spot.

15. The Control arrangement in connection with the Expedition will be made by Lieutenant-Colonel Martindale, Deputy Controller.

The sub-charge of Assistant Controller Irving will commence at Thunder Bay.

16. With the exceptions of communications on routine business and matters of accounts, the Official Correspondence connected with the force, after its arrival in Thunder Bay, will pass directly between the Commander of the Expedition, or the Senior Officer Commanding on the spot and the Lieutenant-General.

17. Colonel Wolseley will look to the Lieutenant-General only, for orders and instructions, which he will receive through the Staff or Control.

18. With reference to the General Order No. 5, of the 9th instant the following officers will also proceed to Toronto:—

Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General Beamish, from Ottawa.
Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General Meyer, from Kingston.

By Order,
J. E. THACKWELL,
Deputy Adjutant-General.

No. 12.

Lieutenant-General the Honourable James Lindsay to War Office.

Sir, *Head-Quarters, Montreal, 27th May,* 1870.

I HAVE the honour to enclose you a copy of my instructions to Colonel Wolseley. Before issuing them I submitted to the Governor-General the paragraphs referring to the withdrawal of the troops, and the relations with the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitobah. His Excellency saw no objection to them.

These instructions, read in connection with Colonel Wolseley's orders to the force, which I also enclose, will explain the nature of the operations in hand.

I also enclose you a copy of a report I addressed to the Governor-General on the 23rd May, to be laid before his Ministers, which shows how far these operations are already in progress.

I have nothing to add to it. I expect to hear shortly from Colonel Wolseley at Fort William, and shall keep you constantly informed of what is going on. But as Colonel Wolseley proposes to push through himself to Fort Francis at once, organizing the boat service and passage of supplies and troops as he goes along, I shall not get any further reports from him for some time.

I have, &c.
JAS. LINDSAY, *Lieut.-General,*
Commanding Ontario and Quebec.

Inclosure 1 in No. 12.

Expeditionary Force to Red River.

Instructions for the guidance of Colonel Wolseley.

THE Governor-General having called upon me to furnish a detachment from Her Majesty's Army in Canada, for the purpose of forming, in conjunction with the Dominion Militia, an Expeditionary Force to the North West Territory, now called Manitobah, I have appointed you to the command.

1. The object of the expedition is explained in the following Extract of the Governor General's Speech, in which he closed the Session of the Parliament at Ottawa, on the 12th May last.

"The Military Expedition which it is necessary to send, will gratify and give confidence to all loyal and well-disposed persons."

"Her Majesty's Troops go forth on an errand of peace, and will serve as an assurance "to the inhabitants of the Red River Settlement and the numerous Indian tribes that "occupy the North-West that they have a place in the regard and the counsels of "England, and may rely upon the Imperial protection of the British Sceptre."

2. The Force will consist of about 1,140 men, and will be composed of detachments of the Royal Artillery, and Royal Engineers, Army Service Corps, and Army Hospital Corps, 7 companies of the 1st battalion 60th Rifles, and two regiments of Canadian Militia, of 350 rank and file each.

The Force will embark at Collingwood, on Lake Huron, as soon as the Dominion Government have made the necessary arrangements with respect to transport.

3. It will be necessary to disembark armed men and munitions of war at Sault St. Marie, and to re-embark them on Lake Superior, as the American Government will not permit them to pass through the canal, which is in the United States Territory.

As there is always a probability of an incursion of Fenians when so near the American Territory, it will be necessary that you should have a strong force of militia at this point, for the security of your stores, and to remain there until they are all gone forward. The armed steamer "Rescue" has been placed under your orders with this object.

4. The officer in command, and other officers, should cultivate cordial relations with the officers of the United States Army stationed at the Sault.

5. At Thunder Bay you will have for some time a large depôt of stores, and an hospital, and it is also your base of operations.

It will be necessary to secure your position against the possibility of a raid either from the Lake or the land side. You should prepare temporary defences. A strong company should, when the main body of the Force has moved forward, remain at this post, the Commander of which should be carefully selected for his discretion.

6. At Fort Francis you should collect stores for three months' consumption, which should be there before the Force again moves forward, so as that one month's consumption should be taken in the boats from that place, with a reserve of two months left in store.

An hospital should be established here, and good diet obtained if possible. A strong garrison, under a Commander of discretion, should be left here until the approach of winter.

7. The detail of the arrangements for an advance of the Force, and transport of stores from Thunder Bay, are left to your discretion. But care must be taken not to encamp on American ground, which is, during a portion of the route, on the opposite banks of the rivers and lakes.

8. In the event of your being able to go over the route to Fort Francis previous to the advance of the troops, it would be desirable that the Hudson's Bay agent should send a messenger to Fort Alexander, and the Red River extremity of Winnipeg Lake, to obtain information as to the state of affairs in the settlement, and as to the probability of obtaining supplies of fresh meat on arrival at Fort Garry.

9. Fort Francis being close to the American frontier, and within reach of the mines at Vermillion Lake, which are probably worked by Irishmen, precaution should be taken against predatory attack, and also against desertion.

10. Strict instructions should be given to officers and non-commissioned officers in charge of boats, to control the men in order to prevent accidents, and they should not interfere with the voyageurs, who should receive respectful treatment [illegible] it will be better to lose some time than to risk life unnecessarily.

11. In your progress you should leave the means of keeping up the communication with the rear by distributing a certain number of boats on the lakes, by which means you will be enabled to transmit messages to me, and send for any further supplies you may require.

12. Before you arrive at Fort Garry, it would be desirable that some of the workmen of the civil engineers should have gone forward to make a road through the swamps, from the north-west angle of the Lake of the Woods; and after your arrival it would be desirable to employ some of the men of your Force in completing this line of communication, so that it may be used by the Regular Force on its return.

13. After you are established in Fort Garry, a portion of the boats should be employed in bringing up supplies from Fort Francis, so that you may have a month's

supply in Fort Garry, in addition to supplies of fresh meat and vegetables which you may get in the settlement, while there should be sufficient left in Fort Francis for the return journey of the Regular Force in September, and for the company remaining there.

14. You will make all necessary arrangements for housing the Militia Force during the winter, the expense of which will be borne by the Dominion Government. You will also take into consideration the possible contingency of a portion of the Regular Force remaining there.

15. It is the present intention of the Governor-General to visit the settlement in August, in which case I hope to accompany him.

In the event of my not being able to do so, you will order the Regular Force to commence its homeward march on or about the 20th August, and no order, except one received from me, in concurrence with the Governor-General, is to prevent you from carrying this into effect.

15A. During your advance from Toronto you will take no orders from any one except me, and I shall not interfere with your arrangements, relying on, and having the greatest confidence in your discretion.

16. The Lieutenant-Governor will probably arrive at Fort Garry soon after you are established there. He will be in the same relative position with respect to the Officer Commanding Her Majesty's troops and who is placed in command of the Dominion Force, as the Lieutenant-Governor of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec are as regards myself, and will have no control over you, which can only be exercised by the Governor-General through the Lieutenant-General Commanding.

17. As, however, the territory of Manitobah is cut off by distance from immediate communication with the Governor-General, should the Lieutenant-Governor require exceptional military duties of you he must furnish you with a requisition in writing, detailing the object, and you will use your own discretion as to the course you may think it necessary to pursue.

18. Should any difference of opinion arise between the Lieutenant-Governor and yourself you must act upon your own discretion, and record it officially.

19. After your first arrival it is very desirable that the force should be encamped and kept together, and that you should keep a certain force under arms daily on duty, and at a later period recommend the distribution of the force for the winter in the manner you think best in a military point of view.

20. It will be part of your duty to take care that the Militia Staff Officers, and those officers attached to the force, are instructed in their duties by the Imperial Staff and Control Officers, so that they may undertake the duties efficiently on the removal of the Regular portion of the Force.

21. On the Regular Troops finally quitting the Settlement you will direct the Assistant Controller to take stock of all supplies and Imperial stores that remain, and deliver them over to the Militia Storekeeper, as well as all articles not required by the troops on their return; thus finally closing the account between the Imperial and Canadian Governments as regards supplies at Fort Garry. If not required, you have authority to dispose of them to the best advantage.

22. As regards supplies of fresh meat on your arrival at Fort Garry, I shall be guided to some extent by information which I have already asked for, and shall do all that I can to obtain an immediate supply, but this should not induce you to relax your own efforts in that direction. The Controller will alone be responsible for feeding the force until the 30th September. I have suggested that the Dominion Government should assume the responsibility after that date.

23. In conclusion, it will doubtless occur to you that owing to the mixed character of the Force, and its inexperience in the nature of the service, the proximity of the United States frontier, the peculiar character of Indians and voyageurs, great care will be required in enforcing strict attention to orders. Indians should be ceremoniously treated.

24. The Imperial character of the force, with entire freedom from all sectional feelings, should be maintained.

25. The possibility of opposition should be provided for, whatever news you may receive.

26. It is most important that none of the persons who had during the last winter taken part in the troubles at Red River should accompany the Expedition, and you will do all that lays in your power to prevent them doing so. I have to recall to your memory that both in public and in private certain of those gentlemen have expressed themselves anxious to take the opportunity of the advance of the Expedition to pay off their scores. You will therefore discountenance them in a public manner should they attempt so to fasten themselves upon you.

The Dominion Government has appointed Captain Cameron to take up a body of men to act as mounted police, but you will not permit him to proceed or accompany your force.

JAS. LINDSAY,

Lieutenant-General Commanding.

Inclosure 2 in No. 12.

Standing Orders for the Red River Expeditionary Force.

Toronto, 14th May, 1870.

1. THE Expeditionary Force will proceed from the end of the Thunder Bay Road to the Lake of the Woods in boats. It will move by detachments, consisting of one or more companies. To each company a brigade of 5 boats will be attached.

2. The boats will be numbered, 1, 2, 3, &c., &c., and the brigade will be distinguished by letters beginning at A.

3. In each boat there will be the following tools and equipment:—2 felling axes, 1 pick axe, 1 spade, 1 shovel, 2 hand axes, 2 flanders kettles, 2 frying pans, 2 sails, 2 boat-hooks, 2 spare oars, "making eight in all," 4 rowlocks, 1 set of blocks (single and double), 1 boat lamp, 6 thimbles for setting poles, 1 dipper, 1 rubber bucket, 1 boat-sponge, 2 cans paint (black and white), 5 lb. assorted boat-nails, 1 double tin oil can, 1 tin, with pitch, 1 tarpaulin, fenders, 60 fathoms tow line, 1 can mosquito oil, &c., &c.; spare plank and tools necessary for repairs. There will also be the cooking utensils, &c., of the boatmen, for which the coxswain of each boat will be responsible. In every boat there will be 30 days' rations for the soldiers and boatmen, besides, also, about 1 ton of surplus stores.

4. With each brigade of boats there will be a carpenter's chest of tools, and a fishing net.

5. The scale of rations for every one will be as follows:—1 lb. of biscuit, or $1\frac{1}{3}$ lb. of soft bread, 1 lb. of salt pork, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of fresh meat, 2 oz. of sugar, 1 oz. of tea, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of salt when fresh meat is issued, $\frac{1}{3}$ pint of beans, or $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. preserved potatoes, $\frac{1}{30}$ oz. pepper; the ration of flour, when issued, to be $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb.

6. In each boat there will be three voyageurs, one of whom will be the coxswain, and have entire charge of managing the boat.

7. The officer or non-commissioned officer in command of the men in each boat will render him every assistance in doing so, and any one going counter to his advice must understand that he is taking upon himself a grave responsibility which may possibly affect the safety of the whole party.

8. No one, under any pretence, will be allowed to sit on the gunwale of the boats, and all must learn to sit steadily, moving as little as possible when the boat is under weigh, particularly in rapid water. When under sail the sheets must never be made fast, they must invariably be held by the hand.

9. To prevent supplies being sent to wrong places, it must be remembered that all stores belonging to the Expedition have been divided into three classes, X., Y., Z., and marked accordingly; those marked Z. are to be taken with the force when it finally starts from Fort Francis; those marked Y. are to be left at Fort Francis, and those marked X. at Fort William.

10. Officers commanding companies will not allow, under any pretence whatever, any person not belonging to the force to be carried in the boats, unless he has a written permission, signed by the officer commanding the force or by Lieutenant-Colonel Bolton.

11. The officer in immediate command at the Shebandowan end of the road will be held strictly responsible that no unauthorized person embarks. He will attend at the departure of each brigade of boats to see this order rigidly carried out.

12. Detachments will be posted temporarily at various portages along the route for the purpose of facilitating the transport of supplies to Fort Francis.

13. They will carry out this duty as follows: They will daily send back to the nearest portage in rear a sufficient number of boats to carry 15 tons of stores; all the boatmen to be employed on this service, supplemented by as many soldiers as the Officer Commanding on the spot may consider necessary; all soldiers to take their arms and accoutrements with them.

14. One officer will invariably accompany the boats upon this duty, and will take with him at each trip supplies sufficient for the crews for three days, together with a portion of tools, &c. The remainder of the detachment to be employed daily in carrying over the portage at their post the 15 tons of stores brought up by the boats on the previous day, and loading them in the boats sent back to receive them by the detachment in front.

15. The day after each detachment has reached its position it will commence operations by sending back for the surplus stores of the detachment in rear. This will be continued daily until all the reserve supplies for Fort Francis have been sent forward.

16. The greatest possible care will be necessary in loading and unloading the boats to guard against their being injured. The Indian voyageurs having had great experience in loading canoes, their advice is to be attended to in this matter.

17. Every one concerned must remember that the success of the undertaking depends upon these boats; and if those provided are rendered unserviceable, they cannot be replaced.

The Colonel Commanding will therefore have no alternative but to leave behind the crews of any boats that are rendered unfit for use.

18. Colonel McNeill will be stationed at the Shebandowan end of the road. Special instructions will be issued to him for his guidance.

19. Mr. Meyer will be the Control Officer there, to superintend the shipment of stores.

He will be responsible for the loading of the boats, and will decide also the description and amount of stores to be sent with each, in addition to those laid down as forming the equipment of each boat. He will hand over to the Captain of each company, the evening before he starts, the complete equipment of his brigade of boats, receiving a receipt from him for it. The Officer commanding the company will make an exact copy of the list in his pocket-book, specifying therein how he has distributed the stores, &c., by boats, and the name of the officer or serjeant in charge of each boat.

20. Mr. Meyer will also hand over to every officer commanding a company, rations complete for his men and voyageurs for 30 days, taking a receipt for the same; a list of these provisions to be also entered by the captain in his pocket-book. These provisions must be distributed throughout the boats, so that in each boat there will be 30 days' rations for every one in it.

21. Mr. Meyer will also hand over to every officer commanding a company, as much surplus supplies (about 2,000 lb. weight for each boat) as his boats can conveniently carry—Mr. Meyer to be the judge on this point—giving him an accurate list of the articles, which will be sent on with the stores when they are passed forward beyond the portage where the Company is to be temporarily stationed on the line of route. This list will be signed as correct, or otherwise, by all the officers commanding at the several portages when the stores pass through their posts; any article deficient to be noted on the list.

22. After the last detachment has left, the stores noted in the margin will be shipped with as little delay as possible at the rate of 15 tons a day. One, or, if possible, two days before the last 15 tons are to be despatched from Shebandowan Lake, Colonel Mc Neill will notify in writing, to all the posts in advance, stating when the last of the reserve stores will be sent through. He will send a written Memorandum with the last 15 tons, saying they are the last.

Barrels of flour
Barrels of pork.
Bags of biscuits.
Chests of tea.
Barrels of sugar.
Bags of beans.
Tins of pepper.
Bags of salt.
Tins of potatoes.

Upon receipt of this information (which will be signed by the Officer Commanding each Detachment, and forwarded on to the next post) Officers Commanding at all posts on the line between Shebandowan and Fort Francis will proceed without delay to the latter place, taking on with them their boats and all their equipments, and the remains of the thirty days' provisions sent originally with them.

23. Upon reaching Fort Francis, they will complete their boats with 30 days' rations for all persons in them, and will embark such surplus stores as the Control Officer, Mr. Mellish, may indicate.

24. As soon as the detachment left at Bear Portage reaches Fort Francis, the 200 men of the 1st Battalion 60th Rifles, which had been stationed there during this movement, will start for the Rat Portage to work at it.

25. By these arrangements the last detachment (that left at Shebandowan Lake) will reach Fort Francis the day after the last 15 tons of the reserve supplies to be stored there reach that place.

26. The detachments from Fort Francis will severally start from thence as soon as relieved by the detachment coming up in rear.

27. Fresh instructions will be issued at Fort Francis with reference to the forward movement from that place.

28. In case of a man falling seriously ill, or being seriously injured whilst the troops are moving to their several stations, the Medical Officer with the detachment will decide whether the illness or injury is of such a nature as to prevent the man from proceeding further. If he pronounces the man as likely to be unfit for work for some time to come, he is to be left behind at the nearest portage where a detachment is to be stationed, in charge of a non-commissioned officer and one man, who will take their arms, accoutrements, &c., &c., with them. A week's provisions to be left for the three men. All Officers Commanding detachments passing by them to see that they have always that quantity in their possession.

As soon the detachment to be stationed at the portage where the sick man has been left arrives, he will be sent with the returning boats to the rear, to be forwarded on to the hospital at Fort William.

If there is no Medical Officer with the detachment, the sick man will be left behind in a similar manner until the arrival of a detachment having a doctor with it.

In both cases the non-commissioned officer and private left with the man will proceed on to join their company as soon as the man has been sent to the rear.

The Officer Commanding the 12th detachment, whilst *en route* between his post at the Kashaboiwe Portage and Fort Francis, will use his own discretion as to whether he will send serious cases of illness to the hospital at Fort William, or take them on with him to Fort Francis. If he can possibly do so he should send them to the former place.

29. Officers commanding detachments, from the time of their embarking at Shebandowan, will keep a journal of their route, entering the exact hour they start each morning, the hours they halt for meals and start again, the time they reach their halting place for the night, giving the name of the place, the state of the weather, whether they used oars or sails during the day, &c., &c. All irregularities committed by their men to be recorded. They will also state whether they found the fires made by the previous detachment still burning or not.

30. The officers commanding the several detachments posted at the portages will encamp their men in as compact order as possible on the end of the portage nearest to Fort

Francis, except when from the marshiness of the ground, or other peculiar causes, there are good reasons for departing from this order.

They will pile up their provisions close to the landing place, at the Fort Francis side of the portage, covering them over with the boat tarpaulins, and doing everything in their power to protect them from the weather.

The boats will remain on the Shebandowan side of the portage, every precaution being taken to secure them at night by their painters to the shore. When there is a good beach they should be hauled up for the night, being launched every morning.

31. Each detachment will have a guard, consisting of at least three men per company. They will mount with arms and accoutrements. Up to Fort Francis the arms for the other men will remain in their arm chests, unless when for special reasons the officers commanding detachments may consider it necessary for the men to keep their arms in the tents.

The arms, if kept in these arm chests, must be frequently inspected by the Captains of companies, to see that they are free from rust, and in good and serviceable order.

32. The greatest possible precautions to be taken to guard against the woods being set on fire.

The cooking places will be established as near the water as possible, and no other fires are to be allowed in the camp without the express permission of the officer commanding the detachment, who will assure himself, before giving such permission, that there is no danger to be apprehended.

When on the move, officers commanding companies will be held responsible that all fires are extinguished previous to their leaving a camp.

33. As a rule, the reveille will sound at 3 A.M. every morning, and the boats will start as soon after that as possible, the men to have some hot tea before starting. The boats of each brigade must keep as near together as possible, the Captain with his Bugler being in the leading boat; the senior Subaltern and a Serjeant in the rear boat.

A halt of one hour will be made at 8 A.M. for breakfast; another halt of an hour at 1 p.m. for dinner. Officers commanding companies may, of course, depart a little from these hours for meals, but under no circumstances is more than an hour to be allowed for each meal. They will always halt for the night at least one full hour before dark, so that there may be ample time to establish the camp for the night. When on the move it is not advisable to pitch tents except when it rains or threatens to do so—even then the smallest possible number should be pitched.

34. When it is necessary to track the boats, the crew will be divided into two parties, each consisting of four or five soldiers and one voyageur. Serjeants are not to be employed in tracking.

These two parties to relieve one another every two hours. Officers and non-commissioned officers in charge of boats will see that the men returning to the boats after tracking, put on their serge frocks at once, which are not to be removed for at least half an hour afterwards.

35. All officers belonging to this Force will be most careful in impressing upon those under their command the great necessity there is for cultivating the good will of the Indians and others employed as voyageurs.

Colonel Wolseley will punish with the utmost severity any one who ill treats them.

The same rule applies to all Indians who may be met on the line of route.

It must be remembered that the Government has made a treaty with them securing the right of way through their country; all are therefore bound to protect them from injury, and it is of special importance that our intercourse with them should be of the most friendly nature.

No Indians but those actually attached to the Force are to be allowed to pass the night in our camps.

G. J. WOLSELEY, *Colonel,*
Commanding Expeditionary Force.

Inclosure 3 in No. 12.

Lieutenant-General the Honourable James Lindsay to His Excellency the Governor-General.

Sir,

Montreal, 23rd May, 1870.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Excellency that on Saturday, the 21st May, Colonel Wolseley left Collingwood for Thunder Bay with the greater part of the Red River Expeditionary Force, and that the remainder of the Regulars were to follow him to-day, 23rd May.

Eighty-eight horses, 46 teamsters, and 80 voyageurs accompanied this part of the force.

Four Companies of the 1st Battalion Militia had been provisionally sent to the Sault St. Marie under Lieutenant-Colonel Bolton, Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, upon the receipt of the news that the American Government had closed the Canal against Canadian ships for the purpose of forwarding stores across the portage and preserving them from attack.

The three remaining Companies of that Battalion will leave Toronto with 12 teamsters and 24 horses on Friday, the 27th May, or the following day.

The 2nd Battalion Militia will then go on in the regular trips of the "Algona" and "Chicora," or in the "Prince Alfred" or "Rescue," together with the remainder of the horses and oxen.

It is hoped that the Force, men, stores, &c., will have left Collingwood by the 1st June.

At Thunder Bay a military post with hospital will be established, and a line of communication with Fort Francis will be opened.

The Force will then be passed through to Fort Francis (where another military will be established), beyond which it will not advance until sufficient supplies shall have been collected there to enable it to start with about 30 days' supplies in the boats, leaving a reserve of not less than 60 days at Fort Francis.

The forward movement will then be made to Fort Garry.

I enclose a copy of Colonel Wolseley's orders to his Force, which explains the general nature of the operations.

It is presumed that upon the Force reaching Fort Garry the Lieutenant-Governor will appear upon the scene; Colonel Wolseley will then be ready to give every assistance in his power to the Militia portion of his Force in laying in supplies for the winter, and arranging for housing the Canadian troops as comfortably as possible, &c. He will require authority, however, to incur the necessary expense, as already pointed out in my letters R. R. 30, R. R. 31 of 17th May, 1870.

Colonel Wolseley has my imperative orders to arrange for the regular part of the force to leave Fort Garry upon its return to Canada between the 20th August and 1st September. With this view I have desired him to make it a special point to instruct the Militia Staff and Control Officers in their duties.

Colonel Wolseley has also been instructed to take orders on all subjects from me only, but as he will be separated from me, I have, of course, left something to his discretion. On the subject of the return of the troops, however, I have given him no latitude whatever.

I have, &c.,
JAMES LINDSAY,
Lieutenant-General Commanding.

No. 13.

The Colonial Office to the War Office.

Sir, *Downing Street, 9th June,* 1870.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you, for the information of Mr. Secretary Cardwell, extracts of a despatch from the Governor-General of Canada, relating to the Expeditionary Force proceeding to Fort Garry.

I am, &c.
FREDERIC ROGERS.

Enclosure in No. 13.

EXTRACT of a Despatch from Sir J. Young to Earl Granville, dated Ottawa, 19th May, 1870. No. 97.

"4. COLONEL WOLSELEY, who is to command the Expedition, leaves Toronto with "Her Majesty's Troops on the 20th instant, and they go on as quickly as possible to Fort "William, at the head of Lake Superior.

"I telegraphed to him yesterday to send me, for your Lordship's information, a short "statement of his probable movements. He replied as follows:—

"'There are 200 of the 1st Battalion of Volunteers, and the gunboat 'Rescue,' at the "'Sault.

"'All the Regular Troops will be at Fort William on the 26th of May; a post will "'be formed there, and fortified.

"'It is hoped that all the Volunteers and stores will have reached Fort William by the "'10th June.

"'Expect to reach Fort Garry with entire force about 1st August, and to leave "'with Regulars between 20th and 25th August, so as to reach Toronto by 1st of "'October.'

"I also send a copy of the orders which he has issued.*

"A temporary difficulty occurred in consequence of the stoppage by the American "Authorities of the steamer "Chicora" at the Sault St. Marie Canal, which runs through "American territory, connecting Lake Huron with Lake Superior. She had no warlike

* Inclosure 2 in No. 12.

"stores whatever on board, the Canadian Government having from the very first decided "not to attempt the sending of any such stores, much less of troops, through this canal. "At the request of my Ministers, therefore, I addressed a representation to Her Majesty's "Minister at Washington, and I am happy to be able to report that the United States "Government has very promptly sent instructions to allow the "Chicora" and vessels of "the same class to pass through the canal.

"5. I have placed the services of Lieutenant-Colonel McNeill, V.C., my Military "Secretary, at the disposal of General Lindsay, for the Expedition. He will report fully "to me as occasion offers along the route, and I shall forward his reports to your Lord-"ship for your information."

No. 14.

The War Office to Lieutenant-General the Honourable James Lindsay.

Sir,

11th June, 1870.

I HAVE laid before Mr. Secretary Cardwell your letter of the 27th ultimo, enclosing copies of a correspondence which had passed between yourself and the Governor-General of Canada, on the subject of sending a Military Expedition to Red River, and detailing the measures which you had taken for organizing and preparing the Expedition.

Mr. Cardwell observes that you have not had time to make the communication to him as to the probable estimate of the expenditure connected with this Expedition, which, as stated in my letter to you of the 5th ultimo,* he would expect to receive by post.

I am, &c.
E. LUGARD.

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* No. 9.

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of troops, through this canal.
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report that the United States
the "Chicora" and vessels of

McNeill, V.C., my Military
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---

able James Lindsay.

11th June, 1870.

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mo,* he would expect to

I am, &c.
E. LUGARD.